

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500  
19 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 106)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Massacre of One Hundred and Ninety-four  
Filipino Civilians at Santo Tomas, Batangas,  
Luzon, P.I., and the Unnecessary Burning of  
part of the Town of Santo Tomas, Batangas,  
Luzon, P.I.

\* \* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

In the early part of February 1945, the inhabitants of Santo Tomas learned that the Mayor and the Provincial Governor were no longer living in town (R 1, 39). Upon learning this the townspeople became alarmed and began to evacuate their homes, some going to the mountains, and others gathered in groups in a few homes (R 1, 39). At about 2000 hours on 9 February 1945, a truckload of Japanese soldiers arrived in town and set fire to the house of the governor's brother in law (R 1). The next evening other Japanese soldiers came to the town ostensibly to learn where and why the inhabitants had fled (R 1, 2). On 11 February 1945, other homes were burned (R 35).

At 0500 hours on 11 February 1945, Japanese came to Santo Tomas and proceeded from place to place where civilians had gathered, taking their jewelry, money, and other valuables (R 7, 13), then killed many of the inhabitants, poured gasoline on the bodies of the wounded and dead and set them afire (R 17, 21). Men, women, children, and babies were murdered (R 8, 18, 22, 26). There is evidence that three of the victims were probably subjected to attempted or actual rape (R 8). Approximately one hundred and ninety-four residents of Santo Tomas were murdered on this date (Exhibit G). Some of the victims were able to escape and tell of the brutal and barbaric treatment received at the hands of the Japanese and the three Filipinos who were accompanying them.

At one home between sixty-five and seventy men, women, and children had congregated. About twenty-five were ordered out of the house and taken to a cemetery. Three men of this group were taken to a pit that had been used as a latrine by the Japanese soldiers, were bayoneted, and fell into the pit. One man who fell into the pit pretended to be dead and was able to escape (R 14). He does not know what happened to the others who had been left at the cemetery (R 14).

Another group of approximately fifty were taken from their place of hiding; all were bayoneted and stabbed, thrown into a pile, saturated with gasoline, and then set afire (R 17). The only survivor of this group describes how she was bayoneted four times in the back and three times in the front; one of the thrusts killing her five months old son that she was holding (R 17, 18).

Another group of fifty were tied and led to a field where they saw the bodies of twenty men, women, and children who had been stabbed to death (R 21.) This group was stabbed and other groups were led to the same spot and also stabbed. Afterwards gasoline was poured on the bodies and set afire (R 21.) One woman suffered three bayonet wounds on her back, one on the left chest, one on the right chest, two on her thigh, two on her left arm, and one on her breast (R 21, 22, Exhibits J, K and L).

The Japanese bayoneted the fifteen year old daughter of one woman, who, while holding her one year old daughter, received six bayonet wounds herself. The Japanese were chattering and laughing as the pile of bodies on top of her were burning (R 25, 26).

From one group two Japanese soldiers with blood on their bayonets took three girls, the oldest of which was seventeen, into the bushes where the girls begged for mercy and pleaded not to be abused (R 8).

Another group was stabbed, thrown into a dug-out and covered with dirt. (R 31, Exhibit P).

\* \* \* \*



Ex 1373

Doc 2839

卷第二八三九號

米國軍最高司令部太平洋現地法務官戰犯部

A P O 五〇〇 一九四五年／昭和二十年／十二月十九日

覺悟宛先： 檢察部報告第一〇六號

經由： 戰犯部庶務主任

件名： 「フイリツピン島ルソン、バタンガス、サント・トマス」ニ於ケル「フイリツピン」市民一九四名ノ虐殺、並ニ「フイリツピン島ルソン、バタンガス、サント・トマス」ノ町ノ一部ノ無用焼却

## II 證據ノ大要

一九四五年／昭和二十年／二月初ニ「サント・トマス」ノ住民ハ市長並ニ地方行政官ガ最早ヤ町内ニ住ンデイナイコトヲ知ツタ。(R一三九)町ノ人々ハ此ノ事ヲ知ツテ心配シ家ヲ撤退シ始メ、或ル者ハ山ヘ行キ、又或ル者ハ二、三ノ家ニ集ムシタ。(R一三九)。一九四五年／昭和二十年／二月九日ノ二〇、〇〇時頃一臺ノ「トラック」ニ乗ツタ日本兵ガ町ニ來テ、行政官ノ義兄弟ノ家屋ニ放火シタ。(R一)。翌日他ノ日本兵ガ町ニ來

Doc 2839

テ、住民達が何處へ、ソシテ何處ニテカヲ形  
式的ニ謂ベタ。(R一三)。一九四五年／昭和二  
十年／二月十一日ニ他ノ家が焼ナレタ。(R三五)

一九四五年／昭和二十年／二月十一日〇五、〇  
〇時ニ日本人ガ「サント。トマス」ニ來テ、市民  
ノ集團シテイル處ヲ次々ニ廻ツテ、寶石類ヤ金ヤ  
其他貴重品ヲ掠奪シ(R七、一三)、ソレカラ多  
クノ住民ヲ殺シ、負傷者ヤ死人ノ體ニ石油ヲ掛ケ  
テ火ヲ點ケタ。(R。一七、二一)。男モ女モ子  
供モ赤子モ殺害サレタ。(R。八、一八、二二、  
二六)。強姦未遂又ハ被害ヲ受ケタト思ハレル三  
人ノ被害者ノ證據ガアル。(R。八)。約百九十  
四名ノ「サント。トマス」ノ住民ガ此ノ日ニ殺害  
サレタ。(證據書類G)被害者ノ或ル者ハ能ク逃  
亡シテ之等日本人ノ手ニ依ル殘虐野蠻ナ行爲ヲ告  
ゲルコトガ出来タ。ソシテ之等日本人ノ中ニハ三  
人ノ「アイリツピン」人ガ溺ツテイタ。

或ル家ニハ六十五名乃至七十名ノ男女ヤ子供ガ  
集ツテイタ。約二十五名ノ者ハ家カラ出ルヨウニ  
命ゼラレ墓地ニ連行サレタ。此ノ内三名ノ男ハ日  
本兵ガ便所ニ使用シテイタ坑ニ連行サレ、銃剣デ  
刺サレテ其ノ坑ニ落サレタ。此ノ坑ニ落サレタ者  
ノ内ノ一人ハ死ンダ風ヲシテ逃亡スルコトガ出

2.



Dec 2839

來タ。(R。一二、一四)。彼ハ墓地ニ到サレタ  
他ノ者ガ何ウシタカフ知ラナイ。(R。一四)。  
約五十名ノ他ノ一團ハ彼等ノ隠家カラ進行サレ、  
皆銃劍デ刺サレテ一山ニ集メラレ火ヲ點ケラレタ。  
(R。一七)、此ノ一團ノ只一人ノ生存者デア  
一婦人ハ、背後カラ四度、前カラ三度銃劍デ刺サ  
レタ様子ヲ述ベテイル。之等刺突者ノ一人ハ彼女  
ガ抱エテイタ五ヶ月ニナル息子ヲ殺シタ。(R。  
一七、一八)。

五十名ノ他ノ一團ハ縛ラレテ野原ヘ進行サレタ。  
其處デ彼等ハ刺シ殺サレタ二十名ノ男女並ニ子供  
ノ死体ヲ見タ。(R。二一)。此ノ一團ハ刺シ殺  
サレ、又他ノ一團モ同ジ場所ニ進行サレ同ジク刺  
シ殺サレタ。後デ石油ガ屍體ニ掛ケラレテ點火サ  
レタ。(R。二一)。一婦人ハ背後ニ三ヶ所ノ銃  
劍ノ傷ヲ受ケ、左腕ニ一ツ、右腕ニ一ツ、股ニ  
二ツ、左腕ニ二ツ、乳房ニ一ツヲ受ケタ。(R。  
二一、二二、証據卷三丁。R。II。)

日本人ハ一婦人ノ十五才ニナル娘ヲ銃劍デ刺シ  
タ。彼女ハ別ニ一才ニナル娘ヲ抱イテイタガ、彼  
女自身モ六ヶ所ノ銃劍ノ傷ヲ受ケタ。日本人ハ彼  
女ノ屍體ノ上ニ横ミ直ネラレタ一山ノ屍體ガ燃エ

Doc 2839

4.

ル時、喋ツタリ笑ツタリシテイタ。(R。二五、  
二六)。血ノ着イテイル銃剣ヲ持ツタ二人ノ日本  
兵ハ、一國カラ三人ノ少女ヲ夜ニ追行シタ。其ノ  
内ノ最年長者ハ十七オデアツタガ、彼女等ハ其處  
デ慈悲ヲ乞イ凌辱サレヌヨウ歎願シタ。(R。八)  
他ノ一國ハ銃剣デ刺サレ、地下掩蔽所ニ投ゲ込マ  
レ土ヲ掛ケラレタ。(R。三一、隠微巻 P)